GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

Thirty-Fifth Day. WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1878.

SENATE. Licutenant-Governor WALKER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D. of the Monumental church.

BILLS, &C., PRESENTED AND REFERRED. Mr. Nash presented a series of resolutions, passed by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Norfolk, in relation to establishing a public high-school for the city of Norfolk.

Mr. PHLEGAR presented a bill to incorporate Montgomery Grange, of Montgomery

Mr. Brocke presented a bill to authorize the county of Rappahannock to unite with the counties of Culpeper and Fauquier in constructing a bridge across the Rappahannock river; which was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Smith of Nelson presented a bill to amend an act directing the Board of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

Mr. CHILES presented a bill to amend an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Henrico county to hire convicts for improving public roads in the county of Henrico, and make provisions for meeting the expense thereof.

Mr. Walston presented a petition for the relief of Joseph Riggs. By Mr. TYLER: A resolution for a statement of the annual grain-product of the different counties in the State for the last ten years as compared with the ten years pre-

vious to the war. By Mr. PHLEGAR: A resolution as to the expediency of reducing the mileage of circuit judges to ten cents for each mile actually travelled. By Mr. SLEMP: A bill for the relief of J.

B. Hilton, late treasurer of Wise county. COMMITTEE REPORTS. Mr. LEE, from the Committee on Roads reported Senate bill to prevent the obstruction of water-courses in Wise and Buchanan counties, with a substitute; also a resolution as to what legislation is necessary to

keep in repair the public roads of the Commonwealth, with the request that the resolution be referred to the Committee on County, City, and Town Organization; also a report declaring it inexpedient to legisate on a resolution as to sale of the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. Mr. GRIMSLEY, from the Committee on

Finance, reported Senate bill to allow the treasurer of the corporation of Winchester further time to make his return of the delinquent lists for 1876; also, a joint resolution directing the Auditor of Public Accounts to collect statistical information, to abulate same, and to keep same in printed orm in his office for public use; also, a bill for the relief of the Conference of St. Mary of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, in be city of Alexandria, with a substitute. Mr. GRIMSLEY, from the Committee for courts of Justice, reported with amendnents a bill to amend the law in relation to

judgment-liens. Mr. MARSHALL presented a minority re ort in the shape of a substitute from the pecial committee to make certain investigations in reference to the enrolment and igning of House bill to provide for the se of convict-labor on the James River and Kanawha canal; which was ordered to be printed.

senate bill prescribing the manner in hich public free-school funds shall be colected, and requiring them to be paid to the redit of the literary fund and used only or public free-school purposes, being the ecial order of the day and the unfinished

usiness of yesterday, was taken up, and Mr. Fulkerson finished his speech. Mr. Koiner said this bill was but the adance column of an attack upon the public ebt. This is the strongest column, and he attack is being made from the bushes. To hold out the idea that those who are opsed to this bill was opposed to the free chools was a very unfair idea-it was a msk held up to deceive the minds of the imple. The free-school system is a fixure, and no one will deny it. We have een told by the gentleman from Washingon that this old State is the poorest in the and-that she is so poor she can hardly buy e Governor's breakfast. The speaker onfessed to the poverty of the State, but we not so poor as he (Mr. FULKERSON ould have us believe. In the opinion of he speaker the prime object of this bill is so o set apart the currency paid into the Treaury for the support of free schools so that he wheels of the government must come to a lead-stop, and induce the people to resort o revolution in opposition to the State's contract-to induce the State to make war

pon herself. He dwelt for some time on He said the next step was in the direction i forcible readjustment; to set aside another portion of the currency of the State o the support of the government, and so divert the money that comes into the treasry that the public creditor shall go unproided for, as we have promised. But the nain objection that the speaker had was the nanper in which it proposed to settle this nestion. Nearly every senator had come ere under the platform of the great Conservative party to try and adjust and settle the public debt in an honorable manner to the tate and the public creditor. He was of pinion that these pioneer bills were intendd to so circumvent the public creditors as to ompel them to submit. He urged economy and honesty in the administration of public flairs and a concilatory course towards the reditors, and if this was done he believed hat we would overcome our difficulties. He thought we should appeal to our credi-

Mr. Paul, of Rockingham, spoke more directly to the bill under consideration. ie could not see what the bill which Mr Massey presented had to do with the pubic debt. He thought the public-school ontract was as high and binding as any hat mortal could make. The Constitution has decided the question of the schoolfund, and no law which the General Assemly can pass can divert it. The Constitution, n broad, comprehensive, and clear lanuage, says what fund shall be used for pubc-school purposes. The convention which ramed that Constitution was adverse to the white people of the State, and the publicchool law was so framed as to provide for he education of the colored children of the commonwealth. It was not the purpose of is friends to stop the wheels of govern-

ors to make us a liberal proposition.

He hoped the bill would not be committed o the Committee for Courts of Justice, but

e considered at once. Mr. SMITF, of Nelson, called attention to e fact that the discussion had heretoore been out of order, but as the disussion had been tolerated by the CHAIR e would briefly address the Senate. He hen went on to give his reasons why Senate should send the bill to Committee for Courts of Justice. If hat committee declares the bill to be constitutional he would vote for it. He did not believe that it would be necessary to raise the rate of taxation to pay the public debt, but I the Legislature would cut down the exenses of the government the interest could e paid. He was of the opinion that the tamp act now before the Senate would oring in \$150,000; the bill to tax stamps on bonds will bring \$100,000 more; the binnial sessions will reduce the government expenses \$200,000; the amendments to the criminal laws will save \$75,000 moce, and a criminal laws will save \$75,000 moce, and a bill now before the Senate to reduce the expenses of the Legislature would save \$50,000 more, and the Moffett-register law raise \$250,000 more than we have had before, and the Moffett-register law raise \$250,000 more than we have had before, and the Harrison, Reusen, Dyer, Evans, Farr, Fowler, Farrise, Fry, Fulkerson, Fulton, Graves, Green, Hell, Hamilton, H. Harrison, Reusen, Median, H. Harrison, Reusen

the remarks of Mr. Paul and the losses | hill, Cox. Crutchfield, Curlett, Edmin of Rockingham during the war, he said that county before the late war to have a respectable corn-strucking. He thought we should use all honorable means to pay the public debt first, and then if they falled it would be time enough to discuss the question of repudiation. He thought repudiation and readjustment were twin-sisters, and were like the highwayman who "Stand and deliver?"

Mr. BROOKE said he thought the true point of discussion was often lost sight of ov the introduction of irrelevant matter. He did not see what this bill had to do with the public debt or any other matter except that contained in the bill. He thought the Constitution clearly gave authority for the passage of this bill. It was the manifest intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish and maintain the public schools and for the perpetuity of the free-school system, by which the youth of the land could be educated and rescued from vice. To fail to pass the bill would be to defeat the very blect of the Constitution, which clearly defined, in unambiguous terms, what fund should be set apart for this purpose. It proposed to remove the school fund from all other objects of taxation. But to fail to pass it would be to apply this fund. which the Constitution says shall be held sacred and for a specific purpose, to other

Mr. BROOKE made an interesting legal address, arguing the consitutionality of the

Mr. Hear of Halifax, at 2:45, demanded the pending question; which was not sustained. Mr. Massey then took the floor, and was

proceeding to address the Senate when the body adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Dr. Woodbridge.

REAPPORTIONMENT-MAURY'S MAP. Mr. W. B. Taliaferro, at the desire of the Committee on 'Reapportionment, submitted the following, so that members might have the use of Maury's map of the State in considering the subject of reapportion-

Resolved (the Senate concerning), That the Board of Immigration be, and they are hereby, authorized to distribute the work published by them known as the Physical Survey of Virginia, No. 2, by Commodore M. F. Maury, by sale or gratuitously, as in their judgment may be for the best interests of the Commonwealth, and that five copies of the same shall be furnished each nember of the General Assembly for dis-

Placed on the calendar under suspension of the rules.

BILLS, &C., PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. DICKERSON of Russell: Bill toproved March 20, 1875, in relation to work ng the roads of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Fulton: Bill in relation to proection of game. By Mr. DICKENSON of Russell: Bill in re- Mr. McMullan hoped the motion to reconlation to bomicides. By Mr. HUNTER: Bill in relation to assess

By Mr. Robinson of Norfolk: Bill to authorize the Select and Common Councils of Norfolk to regulate the erection, establishment, and maintenance of slaughter-houses and slaughter-pens for said city.

By Mr. Spessard: Resolution as to relieving J. B. Pitzer, treasurer of Alleghany county, from the payment of \$265.38, the amount of damages erroneously taxed against said treasurer in the Auditor's office for the year 1876.

By Mr. DANCE : Petition for the repeal of the law for the protection of sheep in Powhatan.

By Mr. FRY: Resolution as to placing private property used exclusively for school ourposes on the same footing tion with incorporated colleges. By Mr. WATSON: Resolution as to allow-

ing counties to tax railroads where such counties have assisted in the construction of such roads through said counties. By Mr. Bocock: Petition of R. T. Daniel and other personal representatives asking

General Daniel-rendered the State outside of his regular duties. By Mr. Powell: Petition of citizens of Spotsylvania, Louisa, and Orange counties, Justice with the recommendation that it do

compensation for services of late Attorney

asking that so much of the act making not pass, came up. North Anna river a lawful fence be re-By Mr. KYLE: Resolution as to reducing fees of clerks, commissioners of courts, and

all county officers, and the pay allowed by courts to clerks, sheriffs, and attorneys for the Commonwealth for extra services, to the rate of 1860. By Mr. HANGER: Resolution proposing various amendments to the election law. By Mr. FINNEY: Resolution as to safe

seeping of State bonds, money, and securities in the public Treasury. By same : Resolution as to printing documents bearing on colonial history.

HOUSE BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES. To amend the 4th section of an act to incorporate the Bank of Marion; to amend and reënact sections 7, 11, 15, and 19 of an act entitled an act to provide for the working of roads in the counties of Shenandoah, Page, and Rockingham, approved February 17, 1876; to empower the Governor to enter into negotiations with the Governor of Maryland in relation to marking the boundaryline between the two States. NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The first thing on the calendar was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the law in relation to the extermination of noxious animals was dismissed. The bill gives to the boards of supervisors the authority to make regulations, offer rewards, &c., for the killing of noxious animals, &c.

Mr. PETER CARTER (colored) of Northampton spoke in favor of the bill. But as there seemed to be opposition to it because amend it so as to apply only to Northampton county. The vote by which the bill was dismissed

was reconsidered. The bill was then passed by to allow Mr. Carter to prepare his amendment.

House bill to authorize William T. Ferguson to erect a pier-head or wharf at Booth's

House bill to amend and reenact the 3d section of an act to constitute one quarantine district of the Elizabeth river and its branches and to create a board of quarantine commissioners and a quarantine medical officer for said district, approved February 26, 1877.

Senate bill to authorize the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Manchester to sell and purchase property and to borrow money [at as high a rate as ten per cent.1. Senate bill to amend and reenact an act

approved 20th March, 1877, entitled "an act for the protection of sheep in the county of ducts are India-rubber, ivory and ebony, Fauquier" [exempts from taxation one dog | but the trade is mostly carried on by Engto each householder or head of a family]. NO QUORUM-GAME BILL.

House bill 14, "to amend and reënact the st section of chapter 235 of the Acts of 1876-?7, entitled an act for the protection of Last year the total receipts for premiums game," came up in regular order, the ques- and rentals were \$17,396.50, this year they tion being upon the passage of the bill. A vote was taken (at 12:35), but it appeared two-dollar pews. that no quorum was present. Mr. McCaull (as a formality) moved to

adjourn. Not agreed to-ayes, 12; noes, 68-a quorum. Mr. McMullan called for the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill.

The vote on ordering the ayes and noes was (on division) ayes, 22; noes, 35-no Another motion to adjourn was made and

Then the ayes and noes were duly ordered, and with the following result:

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

on, Oriesby, Parrish, Pitts, Popham-leese, Edmund C. Hobmson, J. R. Hobi and, Sandidge, Shelburne, Shumate, birke, Stevens, William B. Taliaferro, V liaferro, Andrew J. Taylor, William orge Walker, Joseph Walker, William & allace, Walsh, Young, and Mr. Speaker. So the bill was passed in the form follow-

ing (the dates and proviso are new): A Bill to Amend and Reënact the First Section of Chapter 235, Acts of 1876-'77, Entitled an Act for the Protection of Game. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the first section of chapter 235, Acts of Assembly of 1876-'77, be amended and

eenacted so as to read as follows: §1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or capture, or offer for sale or buy, any partridges or quall between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of October of each year within this State; nor shall it be lawful to capture partridges or quail at any time by means of nets or traps of any kind until after the expiration of two years from the passage of this act: Provided, this section shall not apply to the owner or tenant of lands in capturing partridges or quail by means of nets or traps on his own premises at any time between the 15th day of October and the 1st day of January in each year, unless for sale. 2. This bill shall be in force from its pass

Mr. MOFFETT moved that the House reconsider the passage of the bill. He claimed that the House was, in this, virtually, going back upon the laws provided. after so much trouble, for the protection of game, and was exciting the condemnation of the people by changing the law before the people had bad a fair opportunity to

test it Mr. McMullan opposed the motion, and scouted the idea that this bill would cause The House was called to order at 12 the destruction of all or much of the game o'clock by Speaker Allen. Prayer by Rev. in the State. The netting and trapping of birds was proposed to be confined to landowners and tenants at a given and limited season. Mr. McMULLAN claimed that the present law was chiefly for the advantage of sportsmen. His amendment (the proviso of the bill) would give the landholders an equal opportunity to take game in their own way.

Mr. Poppan favored a reconsideration, and that the bill be recommitted. He was sorry to see the member from Greene (Mr. Mc MULSAN) setting a trap for the poor birds; that was not in keeping with his usual character, either here or at home. He wished the gentleman to give the poor birds a chance. The House refused to reconsider-aves.

57; noes, 60. Mr. Popham moved to amend the title by calling it a bill "to destroy birds." The SPEAKER said that the amendment

was not in order as the title bad been

adopted. Mr. Popusu moved to reconsider the vote amend and reënact section 20 of an act ap- by which the title of the bill was adopted. Mr. McMuillan did not wish to say Mr. POPHAM meant to sport with the deliberate action of this House, but certainly that yould be the inference from his motion. sider the title would be rejected. It was rejected.

> INSURANCE COMPANIES' BONDS. House bill to amend section 68 of chapter -34 of the Code of 1873, as amended by an act approved February 13, 1877, in refer- rateence to insurance companies-allowing the bonds of the cities of Danville and Staunton to be taken by the Treasurer, and making changes in the law in other respects-came

Mr. McMullan moved to amend so as to

require the bonds deposited with the Treasurer to be "registered convertible bonds" of the State of Virginia, or of certain corloss by abstractions of bonds from the trea- great oppression to the agriculturist, it is MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE REDUCTION OF sury should there be any such occurrences in the future. The feature requiring that the deposit be

equal to five per cent. of the eapital stock [the words "or assets" struck out] caused some discussion, and the bill was passed by. COMMISSIONERS OF WITHE-CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

House bill to provide for the election of commissioners of the revenue for the county of Wythe by the voters of the district in which they are to serve, having been re-Mr. Cognill explained that the measure

proposed was contrary to the provisons of the Constitution. Mr. OGLESBY moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Constitutional

Amendments. Agreed to. THE SCHOOL FUND.

credit of the library fund the amount due the public-school fund for the years 1870. 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874," came up.

Mr. HENRY was not prepared to vote for the bill without further information on the paring it for market. subject. He did not know that the resolution was necessary, or, if necessary, that we were in a condition to pay the money.

General Taliarerro said that he thought probable that he could agree to the resoution in the main, but he desired opportunity to examine it more closely. He moved to pass by. Agreed to. ADVANCED.

A large number of bills were advanced on the calendar. At 2:20 the House adjourned-ayes, 60;

noes, 29.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS CELE-BRATED .- New Orleans, Janury 8 .- The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated to-day by a grand military procession, composed of a battalion of the Thirteenth United States infantry, marines and sailors from the Enterprise and Canonicus, uniformed Louisiana militia, and various volunteer military organizations. Sa- revenues. lutes were fired by the Washington Artillery it was general in its nature he proposed to and Louisiana Field Artillery. After parade, the Federal and volunteer officers dined to-

> AN EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED .- Dexter, Me., January 8 .- The office of the Easton express company here was entered by burglars last night, and about \$4,000 were stolen from the safe. There is no clue to the burglars.

AN ARMISTICE .- London, January 9 .- A Reuter from Constantinople says the Turkish commanders in the field have been ordered to conclude an armistice with the

The commercial agent at Gaboon, Africa, sends to the State Department a report of an expedition up the Ogowe river, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles. He found it navigable during the wet season trade could be carried on with several missions and large native villages. The prolish and German traders,

The sale of pews in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, shows a falling off in the income of the establishment. are \$36,904. Mr. Beecher took one of the

The Board of Engineers sent to examine the Eads jetties reported that the channel was 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide, as required by law, and at the Cabinet session Tuesday it was ordered that the payment of \$500,000 be made to him.

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS. MOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Mr. CHARLES WATKINS, late of Milton, N. C., was admitted to an interest in our business on the 1st day of January, 1878. The firm-name will hereafter be HILL, SKINKER & WATKINS.

BLOWN NO. 1. ASSESSMENT S. SKINKER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON.

the deposit of

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

DEATH OF VICTOR EMANUEL, KING

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION- IN THE TO-BACCO TAX FROM TWENTY-FOUR TO glad to see the whole trade and all interested TWELVE CENTS-THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COTT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY bined effort upon Congress. ACCLAMATION-THE "EADS EDDIES"-NORTH CAROLINA-THE EASTERN WAR FOLK FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FLOOD SUFFERERS-CALL FOR A NATIONAL RE. at great length in Congress. Whilst I be-FORM CONVENTION, &C., &C.

## Washington.

THE TOBACCO-INTEREST MEETING IN WASHING-TON YESTERDAY-VIEWS OF MESSRS. TUCKER AND CABELL-VIRGINIA'S CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR MONEY ADVANCED IN CONVENTION, &C.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, January 9 .- The only tobacco delegation here to-day was that from Danville, consisting of Messrs. C. G. Holland, George C. Ayres, Thomas J. Taibott, Charles H. Conrad, W. E. Simms, and J. D. Patton. Colonel W. P. Burwell, of Richmond, who reached the city yesterday, met them at the rooms of Colonel Cabell, member of Congress from the Danville district, and participated in the interesting meeting held there.

Telegrams were sent to committees from Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other leading tobacco points, so that this great interest may be properly represented before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, as soon as Congress assembles, with a view to a material reduction of the tax on the weed. The whiskey-men will also be communicated with, so that there may be an immediate concert of action on the part of distillers and tobacco-manufac-

At the meeting to-day both Messrs. Tucker and Cabell, of the Virginia delegation, gave their views at length.

REMARKS OF MR. TUCKER.

In response to a number of questions Mr. Tucker said:

1. What reduction? Is it proper to reduce to twelve cents on tobacco, and whiskey to fifty cents? But the alarm of the revenue. men makes it perhaps only practicable to reduce one third on both-that is, tobacco to sixteen cents and whiskey to sixty cents. 2. As to rebate. It is unfair to the holder to pay the heavier tax in competition with the new product at the lower tax. But as that would be difficult to carry out, and would withdraw money already in the treasury, this should not endanger reduction of

3. As to free leaf. This is in the interest of the small grower, who raises enough for his own consumption and wishes to sell his small surplus. But the large planter would purchase this privilege dearly, if thereby it would diminish the capacity of the manufacturer to buy the large mass of his crop. Still, as the whole system is a just to relieve it as far as can be done. But it is clear that sales - by shertffs or fiduciaries should be relieved; as proposed by Mr. Cabell's bill, and his proposition as to free leaf is very well guarded.

4. Is it policy to unite or keep separate the internal-tax system and the tariff reform? This is a difficult question. It is important that the whole revenue reform should be regarded as a whole, and that cach beauth of reform should be aided by the advocates of both. But the peculiar danger of agitation and suspense to the tobacco and spirit trade makes prompt action desirable.

The tobacco tax is peculiarly oppressive to Virginia where the average price is lowmaking the tax fully four hundred per cent. upon its cost. The result is disastrous to House joint resolution "directing the the producer, and to the manufacturer, and Auditor of Public Accounts to pay to the to the consumer. It is so high as that consumption cannot pay the whole tax, and it falls in part on the agriculturist producing the crop and the manufacturer pre-

Any supposed decrease of revenue from the lower tax is unfounded. In a few years consumption, diminished now by the heavy tax, will spring forward under its reduction, and thus benefit the planter by increased price for his crop, and the manufacturer and his employes by enhanced profits

But any possible decrease of revenue will be made up by the proposed income-tax. That will make the burthens of the internal revenue equal between the sections is fair and just, and would fully realize all that any apprehended loss from a lower tax on

tobacco and spirits would produce. The reduction must be made. The agitation will never cease until it is done; and for the benefit of persons rendered destiagitation is injurious to the trade and to the tute by floods in the upper portion of the

preduction and trade will revive, and the which the meeting was called. Several genrevenue will be sufficient. It is in the mu- tlemen expressed their views in regard to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He tual benefit-to the Government for its just different plans of raising money for the purneeds, and to the people for their hard pose named, when, on motion, it was delabors-that the highest prosperity and cided to adopt the envelope system-an enpeace and contentment will be obtained.

MR. CABELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Cabell said: My views in the main can be seen by reference to my bill presented to Congress. Of course there are clauses Mayor as chairman, was appointed to which are introduced in deference to the manage the distribution of the funds raised. opinions of gentlemen from other sections Russian commanders. A truce is probable. of the country. I endeavored to shape such a bill as would meet the wants, interests, and requirements of the different tobacco sections and those representing them.

I am strongly in favor of a reduction of the tobacco tax to twelve cents; would for large steamers, and that a flourishing urge a less rate if I thought there was any prospect of success.

No product can stand a tax of twentyfour cents, especially in such times of depression and shrinkage as are upon us. If this tax is persisted in manufactured tobacco will in a few years be driven out of the market as a commercial product. Already tobacco is being largely grown on small farms and patches in different sections, where the culture has been hitherto unknown. This has been brought about by the determination to get rid of the tax; and to the extent that tobacco is raised and used in the manner above stated the Government loses its revenues. Besides, the high tax ing all financial institutions to join in such upon the manufactured article and upon licorice drives millions of pounds of American tobacco to foreign markets, to be manufactured there and to be sold in competition with our fine manufactured tobacco.

Objection has been taken by some manucturers to what is called the leaf-clause in tions for individual action as experience be no objection to that clause. It is a small concession to the planting and farming interest, but the guards thrown around it.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That it shall be the duty of this committee to meet as soon as may seem to it claimed King of Italy, and he has confirmed to the financial institu
\*\*Resolved\*\*, That it shall be the duty of this prince Humbert was immediately proclaimed King of Italy, and he has confirmed to the financial institu
\*\*The financial terest, but the guards thrown around it wholly prevent any injury to the manu-

HATTE CONTROLLS OF THE STATE OF

and absolutely demanded by the wants and of all, with a view of attaining resumption | Times's Ber'in correspondent, who is

I am well aware that whatever is done by Congress in reference to the change of the tobacco-tax should be done quickly, and to the accomplishment of that end I would be come together, agree upon rates, terms, &c., and urge the whole matter by com-

I do not wish to see the demand for reform or reduction of the internal-revenue tax coupled or blended with the bill for reduction of the general tariff. Each bill should stand on its own merits. My opinion is that the tariff bill will be discussed lieve that it will be finally passed, yet it will be after long delay, and the tobacco trade, leaf as well as manufactured, can't stand the prolonged agitation and delay consequent upon the blending of the two interests.

VIRGINIA'S WAR-CLAIM. The House committee- Mr. Banning, of THE WAR OF 1812-THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE Onio, chairman-has agreed to report in favor of allowing Virginia's claim against the United States for money advanced in

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the Woman's Suffrage Convention yesrday a male delegate from Virginia spoke some time, principally upon his nervousness in addressing the Convention. He thought those engaged in the women's movement were the advance guard of civilization. The Virginia male delegate was applanded so vociferously that he was compelled to pause, and then said: "Oh, I don't want applause." Finally he took the bint that the audience was willing that he should stop, when Mrs. Stanton said: "He is the only delegate from Virginia, and if him to go on we don't think the audience should stop hira." The delegate proceeded, eulogizing Governor Holliday, of Virginia, President Hayes's letter of acceptance, the real estate market in Harrisonburg, Va., and almost everything irrelevant to the resolutions under discussion. He then proceeded to read a long dissertation on various subfeets-firemen, young men on the streetcorners with their hair parted in the middie, the poets, &c.

The president of the Convention advised him to skip a little in his manuscript. The speaker turned over ten- or more pages and said, "Yes, I have got just one

He was greeted with such applanse that he was again compelled to stop. The president said they would be glad to hear the continuation of the gentleman's argument at the afternoon session.

more point."

He then retired. THE FREDERICKSBURG RAILROAD CASE. The Supreme Court will on Saturday agree upon a decision in the case of the city of Richmond and the Fredericksburg Railraid Company in regard to running trains on Broad street. On the Saturday following the opinion will be read by the judge designated to write it. The Supreme Court clerk compliments very highly the argument of Mr. Keiley in this case.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

THE TOBACCO TAX. WASHINGTON, January 9 .- There is trong movement in layor Representative Robbins, of North Carolina, for the reduction of the tobacco tax from 24 to 12 cents, and the tax on spirituous liquors from 90 to 40 eents.

The amendment offered by Representaof tax on all tobacco which manufacturers may have on hand when the reduction goes into effect.

Colonel George C. Ayres, chairman, with Field. C. G. Holland and Thomas J. Talbott, constituting a committee of the tobacco manufacturers of Danville and surrounding country in Virginia, are here to support the amendment. This committee will meet represenatives of the trade from Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Baltimore, Chi- Boyd (Republican), 13; two absentees. cago, Detroit, Louisville, and other cities, in formal session on Saturday, and will have a hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means early next week. All are represented as favoring Robbins's bill, provided Cabell's amendment is adopted, it being the mest important feature of this measure, as it affects this great industry. C. H. Conrad is secretary of the Virginia

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Some of the bondsmen of Collector Fernell, of the Fourth North Carolina district, are here with the avowed purpose of applying to the Secretary of the Treasury for release from their bond. Captain Eads received his half a million to-day on account of the jetties. In honor of the great engineer they propose calling

them Ends's eddies.

Helping the Needy. MEETING OF CITIZENS OF NORFOLK CITY TO BAISE FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY [Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., January 9 .- A meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office this morning to devise means for raising funds State. Mayor Tucker was called to the Let the Government lift its burdens from chair, and briefly stated the object for velope to be left at each residence in the his father's second war he won the adcity by the police force, to be collected by a miration of the army by his valor at committee of gentlemen appointed by the Mayor. A committee of three, with the

New York. BANK PRESIDENTS' OPPOSITION TO THE SILVER

NEW YORK, January 9 .- The Convention of Bank Presidents have adopted the fol-Resolved, That a committee be appointed,

to consist of five bank officers from New York, three each from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, together with three merchants and representatives from the trust and insurance companies, and with such others as from time to time may be by them added, the duty of which committee shall

First. To memorialize Congress against the assage of the pending silver bill, and to petition that any enactment authorizing the coinage of silver as money, except for change, shall regulate the value thereof by its bullion contents.

Second. To communicate with the severa banks and other institutions here repre sented, and through the several clearinghouse associations of the country to their respective members, inviting and requestmemorial and petition, and further to urge upon them, and through them upon the merchants, trades, and manufacturers, as speedily as may be, to place their affairs upon a gold basis, in whole or in part, and to advise from time to time the progress attained, together with such further sugges-

interests of the people at large of the to- as early as events shall prove to be practicable. AN INSURANCE OFFICER SENTENCED TO HARD

LABOR. NEW YORK, January 9 .- Wetmore, the vice-president of the Security Life-Insurance Company, has been sentenced to one year's hard labor.

REPUBLICAN GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

State Convention to-day nominated Benja-

CONCORD, January 9.- The Republican

New Mampshire.

min F. Prescott by acclamation for Governor. The proceedings were stormy, with some personalities savoring of pistols and

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COM-MITTEE-CHANDLER AND HIS LETTER SE-VERELY CRITICISED.

CONCORD, January 9 .- At a meeting o the Republican State Committee last night preliminary to the State Convention to-day there was manifestly a very formidable pro-Hayes element in the party. In the early part of the evening it seemed that both the pro- and anti-Hayes men were disposed to make concessions, and it was thought, if the matter was not entirely ignored, the endorsement of the President's policy made in the resolutions, if any, would be of a mild or non-committal char-

Strong feeling against Chandler was freely

expressed by delegates, and it was

laimed by Chandler's friends that there had been an organized effort to crush him. in many of the speeches during the evening there were incidental or indirect attacks on Mr. Chandler's recent letter. severely attacked W. E. Chandler, who is a Mr. Chandler spoke at length, criticising the action of the President. He spoke of the attack upon him by two naval officers-Messrs. Harriman and Tuck-and intimated

certain irregularities on Tuck's part while in office. Mr. Tuck retorted by calling Mr. Chandler a political tramp, and charged we ladies who pay the rent for the hall want him with dishonorable conduct as a lob-Major Fan made the closing speech, and in speaking of the southern policy said he

was willing to shake hands with the man who shot a bullet through his arm. No newspaper reporters were admitted o the meeting. THE PLATFORM.

The resolutions adopted by the Conven-

tion reaffirm and readopt the Cincinnati

platform, and among others include the following: Resolved, That we recognize the paramount duty of President Hayes to render these high and solemn professions (the declarations of the Cincinnati platform) actual and living realities, and while we admit an honest difference of opinion in respect to his past acts, we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole

and honest Republican Administration. The resolutions also denounce any legislation tending to repudiate the public debt in whole or in part; oppose the silver bill; condemn all attempts to reopen the presidential controversy or question the title of the President to his high office.

country the blessings of a just, efficient

North Carolina. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LAURINBURG.

WILMINGTON, January 9 .- A disastrous fire occurred at Laurinburg, Richmond county, this morning, the total loss amount ing to \$20,000 or \$30,000; with but little in surance. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The principal losers are Hector McLean, B. J. Rivenbank, Z. Fountain, M. J. Mc Kay & Brothers, A. Cameron, J. C. Morgan, J. S. Crouch & Co., Cross, Ledman & Co., E. Benbow, J. O. Edwards, and the post-office.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION. TULEDO, January 9 .- A call has been ssued for a National Convention of the National party to be held in this city on the 22d of February next. Upwards of one tive Cabell, of Virginia, offers a drawback hundred names are appended to the call, including those of Wendell Phillips, Peter Cooper, Thomas D. Hoxsey, Alexander Campbell, Blanton Duncan, and Moses W

Kentneky.

TWO INEFFECTUAL BALLOTS FOR SENATOR. FRANKFORT, January 9 .- The second ballot for United States senator resulted: Williams, 50; Lindsay, 50; McCreery, 23; Second ballot: Williams, 51; Lindsny, 51; McCreery, 21; Boyd, 13.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. Italy.

DEATH OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL-HE RE

CEIVES THE CONSOLATIONS OF RELIGION BE-FORE DYING-HIS LAST MOMENTS. ROME, Japuary 9 .- King Victor Emmanue lied at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. He received the consolations of religion before his death. In the afternoon the sacraments were administered to the King, the received the priest with great serenity The King then summoned Prince Humbert the beir apparent) and his wife (Princess Margherita) to his bedside, with whom he consulted a few moments. Afterwards the miltary eruption increased. The King then summoned all those who were in the habit

one present a few words, and in a few moments after expired. The news of his death soon spread through the city and caused great emotion among the people. All the shops were

of approaching him and addressed to every

closed. Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, formerly King of Sardinia, was born in Turin March 14, 1820. He was the eldest son of Charles Albert and Theresa, daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. He received a careful education, and in 1842 married (being then Duke of Savoy) commanded the Brigade of Savoy in the war with Austria, and followed his father to the field, participating in the battle of Goito, where he received a ball in the thigh. In the disastrous battle of Novara, March 23, 1849. Immediately after his defeat he came to the throne with a peace to make with a victorious enemy and a fierce conflict of faction to appease at home, while his alliance with an Austrian Princess was regarded with distrust. A reorganization of the finances of the army was soon effected, and a peace with Austria was signed. He curtailed the privileges of the clegy, secularized the property of the Church, and took from the religious associations the monopoly of education. Excommunicated by the Pope for these measures,

he issued a protest in the form of a memo raudum. By a treaty signed April 10, 1855, he joined the Anglo-French alliance in the Crimean war, and the position of Sardinia among the European States was greatly raised. In the war of Italian independence, in which France and Sardinia took the field together against Austria, Victor Emmanuel led his troops in person, accompanied by the heir apparent, Prince Humbert, to whom, though only fifteen years of age, he gave the command of a brigade. A treaty of peace was signed at Zurich November 10, and gave Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel, excepting the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera. In 1860 Victor Emmanuel annexed Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, the rulers of which had been expelled by insurrection in 1859. On March 17, 1861, he assumed the title of King of Italy, bestowed upon him by the Italian

his capital, removed in 1865 from Turin to Florence, was transferred to Rome in 1871, where the King made his official entrance July 2d.

Parliament on February 26th. Venetia was

incorporated in his dominions in 1866, and

in 1870 the residue of the Papal States; and

A COMPROMISE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REACHED.

BATTER LINE OF THE BATTER OF THE

in a good position to know, a compromise has been reached rather favorable to the British view. . When the English Cabluet asked Russia to state her conditions for peace or an armistice, and Russia declined, England began a new negotiation to secure the separation of an armistice from terms of peace. The Russian official press have since persistently declared the two steps inseparable, thereby implying that Russia would not abandon er claim to conclude a single-handed peace. England's position during the negotiations has been stated to be that she would take no steps towards encouraging an armistice if proceedings to that end were going to be used to fasten upon Europe a series of sccomplished facts which would only be sabmitted for subsequent ratification as a mat-ter of form. This morning's announcements indicate the

SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH VIEW. The announcements are further confirmed by the following disputch just received by Renter's from Constantinople : "The Council of Ministers have agreed

upon conditions of an armistice and submitted them for the Sultan's approval. On opening direct negotiations purely for a military armistice the Porte is said to be acting upon Lord Derby's advice."

AN ARMISTICE ORDERED. A later dispatch from Constantinople to

Reuter's, at 8:40 this morning, says: "The Sultan having approved the armistice conditions (mentioned in the dispatch of the 8th instant as baying been submitted to him by the Ministers), Reouf Pasha, Minister of War, has ordered the commanders in the field to conclude an armistice with Messrs. A. H. Tuck and Mason W. Tappan the Russian commanders. Before agreeing on this course Server Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, telegraphed to Mussurur Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, instructing him to request Lord Derby to arrange with Russia the conditions of an armistice. Lord Derby replied that Russia would not entertain such a proposal, and counselled direct negotiations between the belligerents. It is stated that negotiations continue between England and Russia on he question of mediation. The Chamber of Deputies having heard the explanations of the Minister, declared them satisfactory, and especially approved Server Pasha's foreign policy. All the Ministers were present during the debate."

CLOTHING.

TOOK AND THINK!

Not having been required to make an estimate for POLICE UNIFORM OVERCOATS, I desire to say that all goods I have made for the past THIRTEEN YEARS for the police have been INDIGO BLUE, and I challenge ANY POLICEMAN to bring me a garment within that thirteen years that HAS FADED. Notwithstanding the fast that I have furnished HONEST GOODS, I ask that those not to the manor don't COURT the trade ESPECIALLY, but COURT in this community JUSTICE from those who require JUSTICE, and their pay for their services at the nands of the people of this city. Let them LEAVE THEIR MONEY where they earn it, and I am satis-WM. IRA SMITHL [ja 10-3t]

MILITARY CLOTHING. ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE OLDEST MILITARY-CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES. Long and favorably known to the southern trade JACOB REED'S SONS,

301, 303, AND 305 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. MILITARY COMPANIES, BANDS, and COL-LEGES UNIBORMED at the shortest notice. Satis-Prices reasonable. Lithographs and directions for measurement, with sample of goods, &c., furnished on application. no 3-S,Tu&Th3m

TOHN LATOUCHE, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 4 TENTH STREET. NEW GOODS-domestic and foreign-just received PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Workmanship unsurpassed.

DRUGS, MEDICINES. &c. COD-LIVER OIL-pure and always MPORTED NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL-TESSIER'S NEWFOUNDLAND OIL-the

American:
PETER MOBLER'S NORWEGIAN O'L;
COMP. EMULSION OF COD-LIVER O'L AND
PHOSPHORIC ACID—a perfectly tasteless,
agreeable, and very efficient preparation;
WILBOR'S COD-LIVER O'L AND LIME, &c.
L. WAGNER, Druggist,
ja 9-3t\* Sixth and Broad streets

MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25c.; MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25g.; MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25c.; MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25c.; MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25c.; MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25c.;

MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 25c.; for sale by all druggists. Prepared by POLK MILLER & CO., Ninth and Main streets. COD-LIVER OIL.

MILLER'S HOREHOUND COUGH SYRUP, 250.;

FRESH AND PURE. We have just received a supply of COD-LIVER.
DIL of very superior quality, which we recommend
othose who wish an oil superior in many respects any oil in the market.

If physicians have patients who are very fasdious we can confidently advise the use of this oil.

een none better. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, 1216 Main street We have seen no ja 5-2 w

CUTLER'S INHALERS. In consequence of a reduction in price by the pro

CUTLER'S INHALERS

will be sold by us at \$1. J. BLAIR, Druggist, corner of Broad and Ninth streets. MATARRH! ASTHMA!

CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER, with inhalant sufficient for two months' use, sent free by mail for one dollar by MEADE & BAKER, Druggists, ja 1

919 Main street. TARD-RUBBER TRUSSES. SEELEY'S TRUSSES of all patterns and sizes easily adapted to the form, are not acted on by per spiration, light and comfortable to the wearer. Sold MEADE & BAKER, Druggiets

919 Main street. UNG-PROTECTORS of improved form. protecting chest and back from tife changes MEADE & BAKER. Druggists. 919 Main street, Richmond, Virginia

TO PHYSICIANS AND DEUGOISTS. PHOSPHORIZED COD-LIVER OIL. the purest Cod-Liver Oil, containing unoxidized phosphorus in solution.

DEODORIZED OPIUM, WITH NITRE. PYRO QUINTA. used in place of Sulphate of Quinta, is a Pyropho

phate of the Alkaloids of the Peruvian Bark.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., For sale by de 24 TUST TRY IT.

DYSPEPSIA, SICK-HEADACHE, and INDIGESTION cured by DR. D'ARMSTADT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC DROPS. Price, 75c. Sold by all druggists. mh 27-cod

OILS.

ROCKLAND LIME. 1.200 barrels ROCKLAND LIME

landing from schooner Maggie Bell. For sale by

LONDON, January 9.—According to the | oc 26 A. S. LEX. of well a will engage it is a line for the